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### **ETHANOL PRODUCTION INCENTIVES**

Press Conference February 24, 2000 9:00 am Assembly Parlor

**State Representatives:** 

Eugene Hahn (R-Cambria) Michael Huebsch (R-West Salem) Steve Freese (R-Dodgeville)

### WISCONSIN STATE ASSEMBLY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: REPRESENTATIVES

February 24, 2000

EUGENE HAHN 608/266-3404 MICHAEL HUEBSCH 608/266-0631 STEVE FREESE 608/266-7502

### **Lawmakers Press for Ethanol Incentives**

'Grain Drain' is costing Wisconsin jobs, money

Madison . . . High gas prices and low grain prices are a wake-up call for Wisconsin to step up to the plate and begin ethanol production incentives, according to State Representative Eugene Hahn (R-Cambria.) State Representatives Mike Huebsch (R-West Salem) and Steve Freese (R-Dodgeville) joined Hahn in a press conference promoting state incentives for ethanol production.

"Minnesota pumps out about 200 million gallons of ethanol a year," said Hahn. "Wisconsin doesn't produce any ethanol, but we consume 98 million gallons. I've wanted to see a bill passed to help out ethanol producers for almost a decade and I think AB 718 is a great first step in making Wisconsin a leader in the ethanol industry instead of a follower."

Huebsch authored AB 718 which creates a 20-cent per gallon incentive for ethanol manufacturers in Wisconsin. To be eligible for the payments, an ethanol producer must produce a specified amount of ethanol and must purchase the substances from which the ethanol is produced from a local source.

"This bill is a move in the right direction for the future of the ethanol industry in Wisconsin," said Huebsch. "If Minnesota and Illinois take Wisconsin corn and make ethanol, we're not benefiting from the jobs that the industry produces."

Hahn said that sending the grain to other states, and then buying back the ethanol that those states produce hurts the state economically since processing corn products, instead of exporting raw corn, more than doubles the value of each bushel.

"You hear all this talk about brain drain, but right now Wisconsin is experiencing "grain drain" too," said Hahn. "Over half of all the corn produced in Wisconsin is shipped out of state. This hurts our farmers."

Freese said that the ethanol industry is at a crossroads, particularly because of the problems with methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), the only other approved oxygenate for use in reformulated gasoline which has been found in the groundwater in areas where it has been used.

"The problems with MTBE mean that the ethanol market could explode," said Freese. "We need to position ourselves so that we can help meet the demand, and at the same time, help our farmers."

Huebsch said AB 718 may pass out of the Assembly Agriculture committee as soon as next week.

### Messages and Themes

- Gas prices are at an all time high.
- Grain prices have been depressed for a couple of years.
- Ethanol production brings manufacturing jobs and higher farm prices.
- The health and pollution problems with MTBE mean that the ethanol market could explode.
- States surrounding Wisconsin are huge ethanol producers Wisconsin is actually exporting corn to other states, and buying back the ethanol they produce.
- ❖ Wisconsin produces less than .5% of the ethanol we consume.

### Proposal description

- ❖ AB 718 would create a 20 cent-per-gallon subsidy for ethanol manufacturers the funding comes from GPR.
- ❖ This bill requires the DATCP to administer a program under which DATCP makes payments to certain ethanol producers.
- ❖ To be eligible for the payments, an ethanol producer must produce a specified amount of ethanol and must purchase the substances from which the ethanol is produced from a local source.
- ❖ An ethanol producer is only eligible for payments during the first 60 months of ethanol production.
- ❖ The payments are 20 cents per gallon for not more than 15,000,000 gallons produced within 12 months.
- The bill ends the ethanol payment program on June 30, 2005.

### $\boxtimes$ Words of Caution $\boxtimes$

- Some people confuse MTBE and ethanol. They are very different.
  - MTBE is a petroleum based oxygenate that we import. It is a suspected carcinogen, and has contaminated groundwater across the country in areas where it has been used in reformulated gasoline.
  - Ethanol is a corn-based, renewable oxygenate we can make right here in Wisconsin. If it were to enter the groundwater, it would not cause health problems.
- Wisconsin's entry into the ethanol production market will not necessarily cause gas prices to fall. What we can do with ethanol plants in the state is:
  - Decrease reliance on foreign imports,
  - Increase farm prices due to increased demand,
  - Create manufacturing jobs, and
  - Supply our own ethanol needs.
- Some people still remember the problems with ethanol in the 70's. These problems no longer exist, and all automakers approve the use of 10% ethanol in reformulated gasoline. Some manufacturers actually recommend its use as a way to reduce harmful emissions.

#### **Talking Points**

- Wisconsin is experiencing "grain drain" our corn is being shipped out of state, made into ethanol, which we then buy back largely in the form of reformulated gasoline.
- This situation means loss of manufacturing jobs, and a loss of revenue. Processing the corn ourselves would more than double the value of each bushel.
- AB 718 would provide a 20-cent per gallon subsidy to ethanol manufacturers. Wisconsin currently offers no incentives to ethanol manufacturers most of the states that produce ethanol offer incentives.
- MTBE, an imported additive used in reformulated gasoline which has been believed to have caused health and environmental problems across the nations in areas where it has been used.
- If the state of California alone were to switch to reformulated gasoline containing ethanol instead of MTBE, nationwide demand could increase by 600 million gallons.
- This increase in demand would add 10 cents a bushel to the price of corn.

#### **BACKGROUND**

#### **Recent Gas Prices**

• February 2000 gas prices in Wisconsin reached an all-time high of just over \$1.43 a gallon, 44.7 cents more than a year ago, according to AAA.

### Grain prices and stats

- Grain prices collapsed in 1998, and are expected to rebound slowly over the next decade due to heavy production and large surpluses worldwide. (Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel (MJS) 1-12-00)
- Last week, grain prices dropped, and corn and wheat futures prices dropped.
   (MJS 2-17-00)
- Processing corn products instead of exporting raw corn more than doubles the value of each bushel (MN Department of Agriculture)

#### **MTBE** facts

- The Clean Air Act requires the use of reformulated gasoline (RFG), which is blended with an oxygenate such as ethanol **or** methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE).
- Concern is mounting nationwide about environmental and health risks associated with MTBE. Recently, it has been detected in drinking water supplies from Maine to California.
- An EPA Blue Ribbon Panel has recommended that MTBE use be "substantially reduced," and California plans to phase out its use by the end of 2002.
- Switching to ethanol RFG in California alone would create a new market for 160-240 million bushels of corn a year, adding approximately 10 cents to the value of every bushel we grow. (NCGA)
- The USDA indicates that, by 2004, ethanol could successfully replace MTBE in meeting the nation's oxygenate demands, with negligible effects on gasoline prices and no disruption in supply. This would more than double the size of the ethanol market.

### The Minnesota Ethanol Program

#### **Production -vs- Market Penetration**

$\frac{}{(\mathbf{m}\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{million})}$		Estimated	% MN Ethanol
Year	<b>Production</b>	MN Demand	<b>Produced Here</b>
FY 94*	41 mm gal.	120 mm gal.	33% of total
FY 98	124 mm gal.	184 mm gal.	67% of total
FY 99	170 mm gal.	200 mm gal.	85% of total
GOAL	240 mm gal.	240 mm gal.	100% of total

Ethanol Plants & C	New Generation			
City & (plant name)	Capacity Gallons/year	mm. bushel corn/year	Start-up year	Co-op*** Members
Marshall (MCP)	32 million	12.8 **	1988	4,000
Morris (DENCO)	15 million	3.0	1991	280
Winnebago (Corn Plus)	19 million	7.2	1994	650
Winthrop (Heartland)	15 million	6.0	1995	502
Benson (CVEC)	19 million	7.2	1996	650
Claremont (Al-Corn)	15 million	6.0	1996	358
Bingham Lake (Ethanol200		6.0	1997	244
Buffalo Lake (MN. Energy)	12 million	4.8	1997	325
Melrose (Kraft)	2.6 million	cheese whey	1986	(private)
Dundas (Kor Ethanol)	.5 million	cheese whey	1992	(private)
Preston (Pro-Corn)	15 million	6.0	1998	170
Luverne (Corn-er Stone)	15 million	6.0	1998	201
Little Falls (CMEC)	20 million	7.5	1999	854
Albert Lea (Exol/Agri Resource		6.0	1999	<u>496</u>
TOTAL	210 mm gal.	78.5 mm bus.		8,730 memb.
Plants now under construct	ion. (start up exp	ected by April, 2	2000)	
St. Paul (Gopher State Ethanol		6.0	1999	(private)
O. 1 3441 (Oup-11)		0.4.5		0.720 momb

Processing corn products instead of exporting raw corn more than doubles the value of each bushel. In addition to fuel ethanol, corn plants produce more than 650,000 tons of high protein livestock feed plus industrial ethanol, starch, sweeteners and carbon dioxide.

84.5 mm bus.

8,730 memb.

\* FY-94 = fiscal year 94 ending June 30, 1994.

**TOTAL** 

- \*\* MCP. can also grind 48,000,000 bushels of corn for starch, sweeteners and other products. Therefore, total corn milling capacity in Minnesota will be 132,000,000 bushels or 17% of the state's average crop.
- \*\*\*New Generation Farmer Co-ops (NGC) are designed to:
  - 1) be purchased or built by farmers to process member crops,

225 mm gal.

- 2) return more cash than crop market value and provide a return on the farmer's investment,
- 3) be controlled by farmer board members ensuring that member concerns are a top priority.

For questions on this information call Ralph Groschen 651-297-2223 BAGNOLBB - Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Marketing and Development Division. - printed - 02/29/2000

### The Minnesota Ethanol Program.

#### **Background:**

The 20 cent ethanol producer payment legislation initially provided the security required by lenders to risk investment the ethanol industry. In addition to opposition from the petroleum industry, bankers were concerned that relatively small ethanol plants built by farmers could not compete in the market with large agribusiness processors. Before this legislation became effective, ethanol production occurred only in large corporate mills outside the state. Minnesota corn prices were among the lowest in the country. This was bad for our farmers but might be an advantage for local processing.

Although these ventures have been successful to date, margins have been squeezed by periods of record high corn prices and low ethanol prices. It is hoped that ten years of payments will allow plants to retire debt, expand their product base and withstand the intense competition and price fluctuations of agricultural and petroleum markets. In spite of the fact that unique aspects of the ethanol industry required these incentive payments, the ethanol industry will contribute \$350 million net annual benefit to the state over and above the cost of payments made.

Since low farm commodity prices are common, these new corn plants may represent a new strategy for the long-range profitability of farmers and farm communities. Vertical integration from the bottom up could allow farmers to participate in the more profitable end of agriculture. Promoting farmer investments in the processing and marketing of other crop or livestock enterprises may not require the high level of state funding as did ethanol. But if such initiatives are successful, they could reduce the need for continual funding of farm crisis measures and allow farmers to make it on their own.

#### The main components of the Minnesota Ethanol Program are:

- 1. The oxygenated fuel statute (MS§239.791) required state-wide oxy-fuel use (10/1/97),
- 2. The ethanol producer incentive (MS§41A.09) provides payments for ethanol produced,
- 3. \$550 million in total corn/ethanol plant project spending for construction and startup costs.
  - \$370 million in private sector financing. (contingent on local equity capitol)
  - \$180 million equity capitol raised by 8,000 farmers, local businesses and towns.
  - \$260 million worth of corn committed for processing annually by local farmers.

#### The goals of the program include:

- 1. To build a new market for the state's largest crop (corn).
- 2. To develop corn processing/ethanol production facilities in Minnesota.
- 3. To increase the number of New Generation Farmer Coops (NGC). (See other side of page)
- 4. To replace 10% of imported petroleum we use for gasoline. (\$100 million/year value)
- 5. To help the Twin City Area meet EPA standards for carbon monoxide.

#### Results to date:

- 1. 130 million bu. of corn (17% of MN. crop) can be made into ethanol and other products.
- 2. Minnesota's 15 plants can produce over 200 million gallons of ethanol /yr.
- 3. Twelve of Minnesota's 15 ethanol plants are NGCs.
- 4. 200 million gallons (9%) of our gasoline is being replaced by ethanol each year.
- 5. The CO non-attainment standard has not been violated in the Twin Cities Since Nov. '92, when the federal oxygenated fuel program began and ethanol was used.

For questions on this information call Ralph Groschen 651-297-2223 BAGNOLBB - Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Marketing and Development Division. - printed - 02/29/2000

Date: 3/1/2000

To: Members, Assembly Committee on Agriculture

From: Coalition Supporting Ethanol Production in Wisconsin

RE: Support of AB 718

The undersigned support AB 718, legislation that will provide the state incentive needed to initiate ethanol production in Wisconsin. This legislation could not come at a more necessary time for our corn growers who have seen their commodity prices fall to historic lows. AB 718 sets up a temporary partnership between those wishing to add value to the corn through ethanol production, and the state, which will make payments to persons satisfying certain criteria. The program is patterned after a successful program in Minnesota, which is home to at least 15 ethanol production facilities of various sizes. AB 718 requires that persons qualifying for payments purchase the grain from a "local source," as defined by DATCP rule. Currently, over half of Wisconsin's corn is shipped out of state unprocessed. At the same time, over 200 million gallons of ethanol are used per year in Wisconsin and all of it is imported.

While several well-intentioned legislative initiatives have been introduced on this subject in Wisconsin in the past, only this bill (and its companion SB 378) have provisions that mesh with existing ethanol production opportunity in Wisconsin. We urge you to vote in favor of AB 718 so that ethanol production will become part of a more diversified and stronger rural economy.

National Farmers Organization

Wisconsin Agribusiness Council

Wisconsin Agri-Service Association

Wisconsin Cattlemen's Association Wisconsin Corn Growers Association

Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association

Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation

Wisconsin Farmers Union

Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives

Wisconsin Fertilizer & Chemical Association

Wisconsin Pork Producers Association

Wisconsin Potato & Vegetable Growers Association

Wisconsin Soybean Growers Association

### Men charged in connection with meth lab discovery

■ They are the first meth-related arrests in Dane County since 1998.

By Brenda Ingersoll Police reporter

Cash bail was set for two men accused Thursday of having a methamphetamine lab in their town of Madison apartment, raided by drug agents over the weekend.

Methamphetamine, chemicals and marijuana were confiscated from 2801 Coventry Trail, where agents found methamphetamine "cooking" in one man's bedroom, according to a criminal complaint. Out-of-staters, the accused men moved here last fall, police said.

The arrests were the first for methamphetamine in Dane County since the Dane County Narcotics and Gang Task Force busted a lab in rural Oregon in 1998, records show. Highly addictive, "meth" produces aggressive, violent and paranoid behavior, Wisconsin Attorney General James Doyle has said.

"Methamphetamine labs are a common problem across the country, (but) we have not seen a large number in Dane County," Lt. Bill Housley said.

Native Oklahoman Walter Hampton, 38, was charged with manufacturing methamphetamine, with running a drug factory and with possession of marijuana and a switchblade knife. Hampton has a prior felony conviction in Oklahoma.

David A. Jones, 41, was charged with growing and possessing marijuana and with possession of methamphetamine. Agents said they found three marijuana plants in Jones' tinfoil-lined closet. Jones is from South Carolina, where he was convicted of selling cocaine, the complaint said.

Housley asked that anyone noticing a powerful chemical odor, similar to that of cat urine, call the task force at 266-4524.

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Barbara K	napp	Barbara Knapp (608) 224-476	10 12111	

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